

Instructions for Paper Submission of Form FDA 2541e (Food Process Filing for Acidified Method)

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I. Introduction

Commercial processors engaged in the manufacturing, processing, or packing of acidified foods (AF) and/or thermally processed low-acid foods packaged in hermetically sealed containers (historically referred to as “low-acid canned foods” or “LACF”)¹ are subject to

¹ Although some hermetically sealed containers (e.g., pouches and glass bottles) used to package thermally processed low-acid foods generally would not be viewed as “cans,” the term “low-acid canned foods” has been used for decades as a shorthand description for “thermally processed low-acid foods packaged in hermetically sealed containers,” and we continue to use that term (and its abbreviation, LACF) for the purposes of this document.

the registration requirements of 21 CFR 108.25(c)(1) (for AF) or 21 CFR 108.35(c)(1) (for LACF), as well as the process filing requirements of 21 CFR 108.25(c)(2) (for processors of AF) or 21 CFR 108.35(c)(2) (for processors of LACF). There are two basic types of such required submissions:

- Food Canning Establishment Registration using Form FDA 2541; and
- Process filings using the following forms:
 - Form FDA 2541d (Food Process Filing for Low-Acid Retorted Method)
 - Form FDA 2541e (Food Process Filing for Acidified Method)
 - Form FDA 2541f (Food Process Filing for Water Activity /Formulation Control Method)
 - Form FDA 2541g (Food Process Filing for Low-Acid Aseptic Systems)

This document provides detailed instructions on:

- How to submit process filings by using a *paper* Form FDA 2541e (Food Process Filing for Acidified Method).

This document does not provide:

- Instructions for *electronic* submission of Form FDA 2541e (Food Process Filing for Acidified Method);
- Instructions for submitting process filing Forms FDA 2541d, FDA 2541f, and FDA 2541g in either electronic or paper format; or
- Instructions for submitting plant registration Form FDA 2541 in either electronic or paper format.

For additional information about registration and process filing for commercial processors of AF and LACF, see our guidance entitled “Guidance for Industry: Submitting Form FDA 2541 (Food Canning Establishment Registration) and Forms FDA 2541a and FDA 2541c (Food Process Filing Forms) to FDA in Electronic or Paper Format” (Ref. 1 and the appendices in Reference 1).

II. How to Submit Process Filing Form FDA 2541e by Paper

A. General Information

Form FDA 2541e contains 9 sections (Sections A through I).

- All mandatory fields on Form FDA 2541e must be completed. Only two questions are optional:
 - Section A, Question 1 (Food Product Group) requests optional information.
 - Section D, Question 3 (Net Weight (Optional)) requests optional information.
- Information you provide on Form FDA 2541e should be in English.

- When you manufacture, process, or pack a product in more than one container size or type, you are required to submit a separate Form FDA 2541e for each container size and type.
- You may report multiple forms of the product (e.g., diced, chunks, cut, fillet) on the same Form FDA 2541e, provided that:
 - Other factors (e.g., container type or size) do not require separate filing; and
 - The process information you provide in Section I of Form FDA 2541e applies to each product variation. If the heat transfer rates are different for each product variation, the process for the slowest heating formulation of the product form must be filed. The comment section of the filing form should state which formulation product form heats the slowest.
- You may report multiple product packing mediums on the same Form FDA 2541e provided that:
 - Factors other than “product packing medium” (e.g., container type or size) do not require separate filing; and
 - The process information you provide in Section I of Form FDA 2541e applies to each product variation. If the heat transfer rates are different for each product variation, the process for the slowest heating formulation of the product packing medium must be filed. The comment section of the filing form should state which formulation packing medium heats the slowest.
- You may report multiple products with minor formulation changes (e.g., a shake base that you produce to have a strawberry-flavored version, and a shake base that you produce to have a vanilla-flavored version) on the same Form FDA 2541e provided that:
 - Other factors (e.g., container type or size) do not require separate filing; and
 - The process information you provide in Section I of Form FDA 2541e applies to each formulation of the product. If the heat transfer rates are different for each product formulation variation, the process for the slowest heating formulation of the product must be filed. The comment section of the filing form should state which formulation heats the slowest.
- Brand names of products generally should not be part of the Product Name. However, you may need to include the brand name as part of the Product Name if it is necessary to distinguish products that are produced using different scheduled processes. You need not submit a separate Form FDA 2541e for each brand name of a product that is manufactured, processed, or packed under more than one brand name if the scheduled process for each brand is exactly the same.

When preparing separate forms that contain much of the same information (such as for a product that you manufacture, process, or pack in multiple container sizes), you may save time by using photocopying. Specifically, you may enter the information that applies to all the products, photocopy the form, and then complete the product-specific information on the photocopies. Each submitted form must be complete. Importantly, each submitted form must have a unique SID (see Step One) and must have an original (not photocopied) signature of an authorized company representative.

We recommend that the authorized representative make and keep a copy of each process filing form.

B. Step 1: Top of Form - Food Canning Establishment Number and Submission Identifier

Provide the FCE number and SID at the top of Form FDA 2541e, before Section A. Leave the “Date Received by FDA” blank (this is for FDA internal use only).

1. Food Canning Establishment (FCE) Number:

We assign a Food Canning Establishment (FCE) number to each physical processing facility that registers using Form FDA 2541 (Ref. 1). Enter the five digit FCE number we provide for the specific establishment (processing location) where the product(s) are manufactured, processed, or packed after you register that establishment using Form FDA 2541. If you are submitting a process filing at the same time as you are registering your establishment for the first time, you may leave the FCE number blank.

2. Submission Identifier (SID):

Each process filing is identified by a unique Submission Identifier (SID). The SID is a unique number associated with each submitted process filing. You assign the SID. The combination of the FCE number and the SID identifies a specific process filing form.

The SID is a combination of:

- (1) The date (i.e., year, month, and day of the month) that a process filing form is submitted; and
- (2) A sequence number that would distinguish multiple forms submitted on the same date. The sequence number starts with 001 and continues (002, 003) for as long as necessary to uniquely identify all forms submitted on the same date.

If you submit multiple types of process filing forms on the same date (e.g., if you submit three Forms FDA 2541e and three Forms FDA 2541d on the same date), the sequence number would increase by 001 for each submitted form rather than begin again at 001 for each type of form (see examples immediately below).

When you submit paper forms, you assign the SID and include it on the form using the following format:

YYYY-MM-DD/SSS

Where:

YYYY represents the calendar year (e.g., 2013, 2014)

MM represents the month (e.g., 02 for February, 10 for October)

DD represents the day of the month (e.g., 02, 19, 30)

SSS represents the assigned sequence number (e.g., 001, 002, 003).

Examples of SIDs include:

2013-02-22/001: The first Form FDA 2541e submitted on February 22, 2013

2013-02-22/002: The second Form FDA 2541e submitted on February 22, 2013

2013-02-22/003: The third Form FDA 2541e submitted on February 22, 2013

2013-02-22/004: The fourth process filing form, this one a Form FDA 2541d, submitted on February 22, 2013

2013-02-22/005: The fifth process filing form, this one a Form FDA 2541d, submitted on February 22, 2013

2013-02-22/006: The sixth process filing form, this one a Form FDA 2541d, submitted on February 22, 2013

C. Step 2 – Section A. Product Information

1. Food Product Group (Optional):

We request information about “Food Product Groups” to help us understand the nature of your products. The information you provide helps FDA prioritize which commercial processing facilities to inspect. The Food Product Group is optional information (i.e., you are not required to identify the Food Product Group.) If you choose to fill in this information and there is no single best Food Product Group applicable to the product, select “Other.”

2. Enter Product Name.

Describe the actual food commodity or formulated food in the container (e.g., salsa (mild), artichokes (marinated)).

- If the product is named in a foreign language, provide its English equivalent first and then provide the foreign language name in parentheses (e.g., green kidney beans (flageolets)).

The product name may include scientific names. When a scientific name is in Latin, the product name should also include the common English translation or description of the scientific name (e.g., mushrooms (*Agaricus bisporus*); Beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*))

- Brand names should not be part of the product name unless a brand name is necessary to distinguish products that are produced using different scheduled processes.

Some product names may include qualifying terms that identify unique species, processing methods, or organoleptic or visual properties. Some products may be compartmentalized, and include multiple types of foods. For such products, specify these unique properties. If, however, you are submitting the same Form FDA 2541e for multiple products with minor formulation differences, as described in Section II.A. of these instructions, indicate those minor formulation differences with the product name. For example, if you are submitting the same Form FDA 2541e for a salsa that you make in mild, medium, and hot varieties, indicate those varieties as part of the product name. Some examples of product names:

- Enter “Salsa (mild, medium, or hot)” not “Salsa”
- Enter “Artichokes (marinated)” not “Artichokes”
- Enter “Jalapeno Peppers (red or green)” not “Jalapeno Peppers”
- Enter “Radishes, pickled (Szechuan)” not “Radishes”
- Enter “Mixed vegetables, pickled (matsutake meshi-no-moto)” not “Mixed vegetables”
- Enter “Beans (green or wax)” not “Beans”
- Enter “Mushrooms (button)” not “Mushrooms”

3. What is the form of the product?

The product form relates to the shape or appearance of the product itself (e.g., cut, pieces and stems, whole) rather than the characteristics of the container.

Select one or more product forms listed on the filing form. You may report multiple forms of the product on the same Form FDA 2541e with the caveats discussed in Section II.A of this document. If none of the options listed on the form apply, select “Other” and enter the product form in the space provided.

4. What is the packing medium?

In general, “packing medium” refers to the liquid portion(s) of a product when the liquid is added over, or added to, the solid portion(s) of a product. You may report multiple product packing mediums on the same Form FDA 2541e with the caveats discussed in section II.A of this document.

Select one or more packing mediums listed on the form. If a product is all liquid, select “None (i.e., the product is all liquid).” If there is no packing medium, select “Solid (no packing medium).”

D. Step 3 – Section B. Governing Regulation

Processors may use Form FDA 2541e for two categories of products: (1) Acidified Foods; and (2) foods that the processor has determined are not subject to the regulations for acidified foods, but for which the processor has decided to voluntarily submit process information to facilitate FDA determinations regarding the regulatory status of the foods.

With respect to the first category of products (i.e., acidified foods), these foods are regulated pursuant to 21 CFR 108.25 and 21 CFR Part 114. Refer to Part 114 and Ref. 4 of this document for information on whether a product is an acidified food. If your product is an acidified food within the meaning of Part 114, select “Acidified.”

With respect to the second category of products (i.e., foods that the processor has determined are not subject to the regulations for acidified foods), these foods can be the subject of voluntary process filings. If FDA has information about such foods in our files, we can evaluate that information and determine whether it is consistent with the processor’s conclusion that a product is not subject to the requirements applicable to acidified foods. For more information about the voluntary submission process, and to identify whether your product falls into this second category, refer to “Draft Guidance for Industry: Acidified Food”² (Ref. 2).

If your product falls into this second category and you choose to inform us about your product using Form FDA 2541e, select “Voluntary.”

If you select “Voluntary,” attach documentation to support the determination that the product is not an acidified food. If the product appears to be a fermented food, include a detailed process flow diagram of fermentation processes, including the pH at each step.

E. Step 4 – Section C. Container Type

Each different container type and each different size of the same container type should be filed as a separate Form FDA 2541e. Therefore, for any Form FDA 2541e that you submit, select a single container type. For additional technical information about container types, refer to Appendix – A, Container Types and Shapes.

1. Aluminum/Tinplate/Steel Can

The first container type listed on Form FDA 2541e is for a container of all non-flexible metal (i.e., aluminum,³ tinplate, or steel can). Do not select Aluminum/Tinplate/Steel Can if the container combines metal in one layer with other materials (e.g., paperboard or a polymer) in other layers.⁴

a) What is the shape of the container?

² This draft guidance is not yet finalized, and therefore does not represent FDA’s final thinking on this topic.

³ Note that we consider an aluminum can to be a non-flexible metal container rather than a semi-rigid container.

⁴ Note that we consider a combination of metal and other material containers to be a retortable paperboard or semi-rigid container.

Select the shape that best applies to the container. If the container is asymmetrical in shape, select “Irregular” and attach a picture or schematic. If none of the shapes apply, select “Other” and attach a picture or schematic.

b) How many pieces are used to construct the container?

A 2-piece container is a container where one end is made as part of the can body. There is no side seam and only one end is attached through the formation of a double seam.

A 3-piece container consists of a can body and two attached ends. A 3-piece container can be identified by the presence of a side seam. The side seam runs the length of the cylinder from one end to the other. Side seams are either cemented or welded. Select the applicable option. Divider plates are any material used to separate layers of containers. If divider plates are used, select “Yes.” Otherwise, select “No.” For 3-piece containers, select one option to indicate how the side seam is sealed (i.e., cemented or welded).

2. Ceramic/Glass

The second container type listed on Form FDA 2541e is for a container of ceramic or glass.

a) What is the shape of the container?

Select the shape that best applies to the container. If the container is asymmetrical in shape (e.g., boot, hat, tree), select “Irregular” and attach a picture or schematic. If the shape options are not applicable, select “Other” and attach a picture or schematic.

b) Do you use perforated divider plates?

Select Yes or No. Divider plates are any material used to separate layers of containers.

c) Is overpressure used during processing of the product to maintain container integrity?

Overpressure is the additional external pressure often used to maintain the hermetic seal during the processing cycle (heating and cooling). This additional pressure is generated by the addition of compressed air into the processing vessel or by steam when using a Rotomat type cooker.

If yes, continue to question c.i. If no, continue to c.ii through c.iv.

Question c.i: What is the total overpressure used during processing?

The total overpressure used during processing is the total gauge pressure (psig) during heating and cooling. Enter the overpressure in pounds per square inch gauge (psig) using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and one digit after the decimal point and continue to Section D – Container Size.

Question c.ii: What is the percent (%) headspace?

Percent headspace is the fraction of volume of the void (where there is no food product) in the container divided by the volume of the entire container multiplied by 100. Enter the headspace using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and one digit after the decimal point and continue to the next question.

Question c.iii: What is the minimum initial temperature?

Minimum initial temperature (IT) is the average temperature of the contents of the coldest container to be processed at the time the thermal process cycle begins. Enter the minimum initial temperature in degrees Fahrenheit using a maximum of three digits prior to the decimal point and one digit after the decimal point and continue to the next question.

Question c.iv: What is the vacuum?

Control of the internal pressure depends upon the vacuum in the container. Enter the vacuum in inches of mercury (Hg) using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and one digit after the decimal point.

3. Flexible Pouch

The third container type listed on Form FDA 2541e is for a container of flexible material.

A flexible pouch is a food container that has no fixed shape. Its final shape is defined by the product placed inside it during the filling and sealing process. It is constructed of flexible panels composed of laminated polymers. The composition of laminated polymers varies depending on the food product, the processing method, and the intended use. Some flexible pouches contain a foil layer.

a) What is the shape of the container?

Select the option that applies to the container. For “Irregular” or “Other” option, attach a picture or schematic of the pouch.

b) Is the container physically restricted during processing of the product to control the container thickness?

During processing, the pressure inside the pouch often exceeds the pressure inside the processing vessel. In this instance, the pouch can expand---resulting in under processing from poor heat penetration or rupturing from structural stresses. In place of overpressure, physical restraints can be used to inhibit the pouch from expanding.

If yes, continue to question b.i to indicate how the container is restricted. If no, continue to question c.

Question b.i: Racks: For containers that are physically restricted during the processing of the product to control container thickness, this field provides a place to indicate whether the container is restricted by racks. Pouches can be restrained by closely placed flat racks or racks that have indentations.

Other: For containers that are physically restricted during the processing of the product to control container thickness, this field provides a place to indicate whether the container is restricted by means other than racks. If racks are not used, select "Other" and attach a picture of the restraint used.

c) Is overpressure used during the processing of the product to control container thickness?

With flexible pouches, some additional external pressure may be required to conform the container to its maximum dimensions for proper heat penetration and to avoid structural stresses on the sealing surfaces. This additional pressure is generated by the addition of compressed air into the processing vessel or by steam when using a Rotomat type cooker.

If yes, continue to question c.i. If no, continue to question d.

Question c.i: What is the total overpressure used during processing?

The total overpressure used during processing is the total gauge pressure (psig) during heating and cooling. Enter the overpressure in pounds per square inch gauge (psig) using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and one digit after the decimal point.

d) What is the maximum thickness during retort processing?

Pouches can be processed without any physical restraints. Maximum thickness during processing is critical for either overpressure or physical restraints. Enter the maximum thickness in inches using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and two digits after the decimal point (e.g., 1.25 is a representation of 1 inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, 10.00 is a representation of exactly 10 inches).

e) What is the maximum residual air?

Residual air trapped inside a flexible pouch can cause unexpected expansion during processing. Enter the maximum residual air in cubic centimeters (cc) using a whole number with a maximum of three digits and no decimal point.

4. Retortable Paperboard Carton

The fourth container type listed on Form FDA 2541e is for a container of retortable paperboard material.

Paperboard is a thick, paper-based material. While there is no rigid differentiation between paper and paperboard, paperboard is generally thicker than paper (usually more than 0.25 mm thicker (equal to 0.010 inches or 10 points)). A paperboard container is a

container where the structure of the container is based on a wood pulp-based core which has the consistency of thick paper or cardboard.

a) What is the shape of the container?

Select the shape that best applies to the container. If the container is rectangular (e.g., juice box, soup box) in shape, select “Rectangular.” Otherwise, select “Other” and attach a picture or schematic.

b) Is the container physically restricted during processing of the product to control the container thickness?

During processing, the pressure inside the retortable paperboard carton often exceeds the pressure inside the processing vessel. In this instance, the retortable paperboard carton can expand---resulting in under processing from poor heat penetration or rupturing from structural stresses. In place of overpressure, physical restraints can be used to inhibit the retortable paperboard carton from expanding.

If yes, continue to question b.i to indicate how the container is restricted. If no, continue to question c.

Question b.i: Racks: For containers that are physically restricted during the processing of the product to control container thickness, this field provides a place to indicate whether the container is restricted by racks. Retortable paperboard cartons can be restrained by closely placed flat racks or racks that have indentations.

Other: For containers that are physically restricted during the processing of the product to control container thickness, this field provides a place to indicate whether the container is restricted by means other than racks. If racks are not used, then select “Other” and attach a picture of the restraint that is used.

c) Is overpressure used during the processing of the product to control container thickness?

Overpressure is extra external pressure to avoid structural stresses on the sealing surfaces. This additional pressure is generated by the addition of compressed air into the processing vessel or by steam when using a Rotomat type cooker.

If yes, continue to question c.i. If no, continue to question d.

Question c.i: What is the total overpressure used during processing?

The total overpressure used during processing is the total gauge pressure (psig) during heating and cooling. Enter the overpressure in pounds per square inch gauge (psig) using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and one digit after the decimal point

d) *What is the maximum thickness during retort processing?*

Retortable paperboard carton can be processed without any physical restraints. Maximum thickness during processing is critical for either overpressure or physical restraints. Enter the maximum thickness in inches using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and two digits after the decimal point (e.g., 1.25 is a representation of 1 inch and ¼ of an inch, 10.00 is a representation of exactly 10 inches).

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e) *What is the maximum residual air?*

Residual air trapped inside a retortable paperboard carton can cause unexpected expansion during processing. Enter the maximum residual air in cubic centimeters (cc) using a whole number with a maximum of three digits and no decimal point.

5. Rigid Container (10 pounds or more of product)

The fifth container type listed on Form FDA 2541e is for a commercial-size container of rigid material that contains 10 pounds or more of product.

A rigid container is a large, industrial sized container that maintains its shape with 10 pounds per square inch (PSI) or less of pressure. A rigid container may have a liner that may be either removable or non-removable.

a) *What is the shape of the container?*

Select the shape that best applies to the container. If none of the shapes apply, select “Other” and attach a picture or schematic.

b) *What kind of rigid container is used?*

Select one of the referenced containers that best describes the container (i.e., drum, pail, or tote) and select the material that makes up the kind of container. If none of the listed materials make up the container, select “Other” and enter the name of the material. If none of the referenced containers are applicable, select “Other” and enter the name of the container and attach a picture or schematic of the container.

6. Semi-Rigid

The sixth container type listed on Form FDA 2541e is for a container of semi-rigid material.

A semi rigid container is a container where the shape of the container is not altered by filling of product at atmospheric pressures---but can be altered by additional external pressure.

a) *What is the shape of the container?*

Select the shape that best fits the container. For “Irregular” or “Other” options, attach a picture or schematic.

b) Is this a compartmentalized container?

Compartmentalized containers are containers that hold more than one food product (e.g., corn and green beans where corn and green beans are held in separate sections within a single container) and the food is processed in the single container.

If the container consists of more than one compartment and the compartments contain different food products, select “Yes” and identify the number of compartments. Otherwise, select “No.”

c) What is the predominant material used to make the body of the container?

Select the material that, based on weight, is the predominant material used to make the container stock. If you select “Other,” enter the information next to “Other.”

d) What is the predominant material used to make the lid of the container?

Select the material that, based on weight, is the predominant material used to make the lid stock. If you select “Other,” enter the information next to “Other.” If the container is a web fed paperboard brick pack, without a lid, select “Not Applicable.”

e) How is the lid sealed to the body of the container?

Select the appropriate option. If you select “Other,” enter the information next to “Other.” If the container is a web fed paperboard brick pack, without a lid, select “Not Applicable.”

f) Is the container physically restricted during processing of the product to control container thickness?

During processing, the pressure inside the semi-rigid container often exceeds the pressure inside the processing vessel. In this instance, the semi-rigid container can expand---resulting in under processing from poor heat penetration or rupturing from structural stresses. In place of overpressure, physical restraints can be used to inhibit the semi-rigid container from expanding.

If yes, continue to question f.i to indicate how the container is restricted. If no, continue to question g.

Question f.i: Racks: For containers that are physically restricted during the processing of the product to control container thickness, this field provides a place to indicate whether the container is restricted by racks. Semi-rigid containers can be restrained by closely placed flat racks or racks that have indentations.

Other: For containers that are physically restricted during the processing of the product to control container thickness, this field provides a place to indicate whether the container is restricted by means other than racks. If racks are not used, then select "Other" and attach a picture of the restraint that is used.

g) Is overpressure used during the processing of the product to control container thickness?

Overpressure is additional external pressure required to conform the semi-rigid container to its maximum dimensions for proper heat penetration and to avoid structural stresses on the sealing surfaces. This additional pressure is generated by the addition of compressed air into the processing vessel or by steam when using a Rotomat type cooker.

If yes, continue to question g.i. If no, continue to question h.

Question g.i: What is the total overpressure used during processing?

The total overpressure used during processing is the total gauge pressure (psig) during heating and cooling. Enter the overpressure in pounds per square inch gauge (psig) using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and one digit after the decimal point.

h) What is the maximum thickness during retort processing?

Semi-rigid containers can be processed without any physical restraints. Maximum thickness during processing is critical for either overpressure or physical restraints. Enter the maximum thickness in inches using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and two digits after the decimal point (e.g., 1.25 is a representation of 1 inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, 10.00 is a representation of exactly 10 inches).

i) What is the maximum residual air?

Residual air trapped inside a semi-rigid container can cause unexpected expansion during processing. Enter maximum residual air in cubic centimeters (cc) using a whole number with a maximum of three digits and no decimal point.

7. Other Container

The seventh container type listed on Form FDA 2541e is for a container of a type other than the ones listed above.

Select "Other" when none of the container types listed on the form applies.

a) Attach a schematic or picture of the container.

b) Specify the material that, based on weight, is the predominant material used to make the container stock. This is the material that constitutes the highest weight value of the container stock.

c) *Specify the material that, based on weight, is the predominant material used to make the lid stock. This is the material that constitutes the highest weight value of the lid stock. If the container does not have a lid, specify Not Applicable.*

d) *Specify the method used to seal the lid to the body. If the container does not have a lid, specify Not Applicable.*

F. Step 5 – Section D. Container Size

Section D includes information on Container Size. You are required to complete either D.1 (Dimensions) or D.2 (Volume). You may complete D.2 only if the thermal process mode in Section G (Process Mode) of Form 2541e is identified as: 1) High Temperature Short Time (HTST); 2) Hot Fill and Hold; or 3) Steam Jacketed Kettle.

In you are completing D.2 because you selected HTST, Hot Fill and Hold or Steam Jacketed Kettle in Section G, and if 1) your product is a cheese product under Section A.1 and 2) you have identified “Other” under Section C (Container Type) of Form FDA 2541f, you may indicate “Not Applicable” in your response to D.2. In all other circumstances, if you are completing D.2 in accordance with the directions in paragraph 1, you may not select “Not Applicable.”

For all other circumstances, complete D.1. Section D.3 (net weight) is optional information.

Products come in a variety of container shapes (see Section C of this document). For cylindrical (including bowl and oval) shapes, use Option “a” to report the container size. For rectangular (including trays) shapes, irregular shapes, or pouches, use Option “b” to report the container size. Report container dimensions in English units (number of whole inches and sixteenths of an inch). When reporting volume in D.2 instead of dimensions in D.1, report the volume using a maximum of three digits prior to the decimal point and one digit after the decimal point.

Refer to Appendix – B Container Dimension Measurements for examples.

1. Dimensions:

a) *Diameter and Height. Use this option only for cylindrical (including bowl and oval) shaped containers.*

b) *Length, Width, and Height. Use this option for container shapes other than cylindrical.*

When entering dimensions for diameter, length, width, and height, express the dimensions by creating a round number that is a code reflecting the dimensions in inches. The first part of the code represents the whole number of inches and the last two digits represent the fraction of an inch in sixteenths. For example:

- If the dimension is 12 and 8/16 inches, create the code from 12 and 08 – i.e., 1208.

- If the dimension is 5 and 15/16 inches, create the code from 5 and 15 - i.e., 515.
- If the dimension is 3 and 3/4 inches, first express the 3/4 inches in sixteenths - i.e., 12/16. Then create the code from 3 and 12 - i.e., 312.
- If the dimension is 4 inches, create the code from 4 and 00 - i.e., 400.
- If the dimension is 4 and 1/8 inches, first express the 1/8 inches in sixteenths - i.e., 2/16. Then create the code from 4 and 2 - i.e., 402.

Rounding may be necessary for sizes that are less than one sixteenth of an inch. Rounding can be up or down depending on the measurement. If the measurement is closer to the “higher” sixteenth, round up; if the measurement is closer to the “lower” sixteenth, round down. For example:

- If the diameter is 3 and 7/16 inches and the width is 2 inches and 1/4 of one 16th inches, the rounded dimensions will be 307 x 200
- If the diameter is 4 5/16 inches, the width 3 and 1/16 inches, and height is 0.906 (14/16ths and 1/2 of one 16th of an inch), the rounded dimensions will be 405 x 301 x 015

2. Volume:

Enter the volume using a maximum of three digits prior to the decimal point and one digit after the decimal point and select the applicable option for units.

3. Net Weight (Optional):

This question provides the opportunity for you to include the net weight of your product. Although you are not required to enter this information on this filing form, entering the information can assist FDA inspectors examining product in matching a product under examination to the product described in this filing form.

Only the quantity of food in the container or package is stated in the net quantity statement. Do not include the weight of the container, or wrappers and packing materials. To determine the net weight, subtract the average weight of the empty container, lid and any wrappers and packing materials from the average weight of the container when filled with food.

Enter the net weight in ounces if you choose to provide this optional information using a maximum of three digits prior to the decimal point and two digits after the decimal point.

If you selected “Voluntary” under Section B of the form, proceed to the signature section at the bottom of the form. Otherwise, continue with Step 6.

G. Step 6 – Section E. Processing Method: Acidification

Processing method is a general description of how the product and the container are treated.

1. What is the natural pH of the product before acidification?

Enter the pH value of the low-acid ingredient (i.e. pH above 4.60) with the highest pH in its natural state before processing or acidification, using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and two digits after the decimal point. In instances where there is no decimal value, the decimal portion will be two zeros.

2. What is the finished equilibrium pH of the product after acidification?

Enter the representative pH value of the product after processing using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and two digits after the decimal point. In instances where there is no decimal value, the decimal portion will be two zeros.

3. What is the maximum time it takes for the product to achieve the finished equilibrium pH of 4.60 or lower?

Enter the amount of time it takes for all locations of the product in the container to achieve the same pH value. This includes the geometric center of any solid pieces/particulates of the product.

4. Method of Acidification

Select the method of acidification. In accordance with CFR 114.80(a)(3), procedures for acidification to attain acceptable equilibrium pH levels in the final food include the following:

- Addition of Acid Foods: Addition of acid foods to low-acid foods in controlled proportions to conform to specific formulations.
- Blanch: Blanching of the food ingredients in acidified aqueous solutions.
- Direct Batch: Direct batch acidification, which can be achieved by adding a known amount of an acid solution to a specified amount of food during acidification.
- Direct In Container: Direct addition of a predetermined amount of acid to individual containers during production. Liquid acids are generally more effective than solid or pelleted acids. Care must be taken to ensure that the proper amount of acid is added to each container.
- Immersion: Immersion of the blanched food in acid solutions. Although immersion of food in an acid solution is a satisfactory method for acidification, care must be taken to ensure that the acid concentration is properly maintained.
- Other: Use this option when none of the other options apply. Identify what acidification method is used in the area next to this option.

5. Acidifying agent(s)

Select one or more acidifying agents as listed on the form. A microbial preservative added to the product is not considered an acidifying agent and should be identified under microbial preservatives in Question e.6. If none of the options apply, select “Other” and enter the acidifying agent in the space provided.

6. Microbial Preservatives

Select all microbial preservatives incorporated into the finished product and indicate the concentration of the preservative as a percent of the finished product using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and two digits after the decimal point. If a microbial preservative in the product is not listed, select “Other” and enter the microbial preservative in the space provided. If there are no microbial preservatives, select “None.”

H. Step 7 – Section F. Scheduled Process Source

1. Process Source:

a) What is the Process Source?

The process source establishes the scheduled process. Scheduled processes for acidified foods must be established by qualified persons having expert knowledge acquired through appropriate training and experience in the acidification and processing of acidified foods (21 CFR 114.83).

Enter the name of the process source (e.g., company, individual, or outside entity such as a university) who scientifically established the scheduled process(es) and attach the support documentation containing the process recommendations (e.g., letter, bulletin, scientific paper). Below, we provide some examples of how to name the process source.

- If the process was established by your facility, enter the facility’s name.
- If the process was established by a university or other outside entity, enter the name of the university or other outside entity (followed by the name of an individual, as appropriate).
- If the process was established by a reference source document or publication, enter the reference source document.

b) What is the date of the Process Source?

Enter the date of the process source document that is attached in month/day/year format.

I. Step 8 – Section G. Process Mode

In an acidified processing method, acidified foods shall be thermally processed to an extent that is sufficient to destroy the vegetative cells of microorganisms of public health significance and those of non-health significance capable of reproducing in the food under the conditions in which the food is stored, distributed, retailed and held by the user. Permitted preservatives may be used to inhibit reproduction of microorganisms of non-health significance (in lieu of thermal processing) (21 CFR 114.80(a)(1)).

Select the process mode used to process the product. If none of the available options fit the process mode, select “Other” and attach the support documentation. In a High Temperature Short Time (HTST) and Steam Jacketed Kettle process mode, the product is thermally processed outside the container.

In a Hot Fill and Hold process mode, the product is thermally processed outside the container and the container is subsequently filled with the processed product and processed by introduction of the heated product.

If you select either HTST, Steam Jacketed Kettle or Hot Fill and Hold, you must complete Section H of the form about container and container closure treatment.

For options G.4 and G.6-G.11 of the form, the food is placed in the container and the container is heated with the food inside, treating both the food and the container simultaneously.

The Cold Fill and Hold process mode (option 5) is sometimes used for products that have inherent qualities (such as pH) that destroy vegetative cells of microorganisms of public health significance and those of nonhealth significance at ambient temperatures. In the Cold Fill and Hold process mode, the containers do not require a heat treatment. If this process mode is selected, attach a challenge study (refer to Ref. 3 for detailed explanation of what is needed in a challenge study) demonstrating that the product, as formulated, will result in the destruction of vegetative cells of microorganisms of public health significance and those of nonhealth significance. Permitted preservatives may be used to inhibit reproduction of microorganisms of nonhealth significance.

J. Step 9 – Section H. Container and Container Closure Treatment

This section only applies to process modes of: 1) High Temperature Short Time (HTST), 2) Hot Fill and Hold, and 3) Steam Jacketed Kettle. If you selected any other process mode in Section G of the form, skip Section H of the form and continue to Section I of the form.

In completing Section H of the form, describe how the container, headspace, and interior surface (i.e., surfaces that are in contact with the food) of the container closure are treated by selecting one of the options listed. If none of the listed options apply, select “Other” and enter the information adjacent to this option.

1. Aseptically Filled:

If the container is treated in an aseptic environment prior to being filled with a chemical sterilant, heat, or some other means (e.g., radiation) and the food is filled into the container and sealed in an aseptic environment, select aseptically filled as your container treatment.

a) What is the filler name and model?

Enter the name of the filler and model of the filler used.

2. Steam Tunnel:

a) What is the process time?

If you select “Minutes,” enter the time using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and one digit after the decimal point. If you select “Seconds,” enter the time using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and zero as the decimal portion.

b) What is the temperature in the steam tunnel?

Enter the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit using a maximum of three digits prior to the decimal point and one digit after the decimal point.

3. Hot Fill and Hold:

In addition to being a process mode under Section G of the form, Hot Fill and Hold can function as a method for container and container closure treatment in Section H of the form---both for processors that select Hot Fill and Hold as a process mode under Section G, and for processors that select High Temperature Short Time (HTST) or Steam Jacketed Kettle under Section G.

a) What is the temperature of the product in the container at the end of the hold time?

Enter the temperature of the product in the container at the end of the hold time in degrees Fahrenheit using a maximum of three digits prior to the decimal point and one digit after the decimal point.

Question a.i: Select one of the container closure and treatments. Select one of the available options listed and, when applicable, complete the information next to the selected option. If none of the options apply, select “Other” and enter the information next to this option.

4. Water Spray:

a) What is the process time?

If you select “Minutes,” enter the time using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and one digit after the decimal point. If you select “Seconds,” enter the time using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and zero as the decimal portion.

b) What is the temperature of the water spray?

Enter the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit using a maximum of three digits prior to the decimal point and one digit after the decimal point.

5. Other:

Select “Other” when none of the other options apply. Enter a description of how the container, headspace, and interior surface of the container closure are treated in the area next to this option.

K. Step 9 – Section I. Scheduled Process

Under 21 CFR 114.3(e), scheduled process means the process selected by a processor as adequate for use under the conditions of manufacture for a food in achieving and maintaining a food that will not permit the growth of microorganisms having public health significance. It includes control of pH and other critical factors equivalent to the process established by a competent processing authority. For more information about establishing the scheduled process, see section II.H.1 of this document.

List each process on a single line, except for a multiple-step process. In a multiple-step process, only list the minimum initial temperature for the first step. In addition, only list the cumulative lethality value (i.e., total F value for all steps) for the last step.

For each listed process, you must provide information in columns 1-6. Whether you must provide information in columns 7 through 11 depends on the processing system. In the instructions for columns 7 through 11, we identify the processing systems that require data entry in those columns.

1. Column 1. Process No.

Each process has its own process number. Enter the number 1 in the first row, the number 2 in the second row, and continue entering numbers in increments of 1 for each scheduled process that you list. The process number increases by increments of 1 regardless of the number of steps in each scheduled process.

2. Column 2. Step

A process may have one or more steps. For a single-step process, enter the number 1 in column 2. When the process has multiple steps, enter the number 1 for the first step, the number 2 for the second step, and continue entering numbers in increments of 1 for each subsequent step.

3. Column 3. Temperature

There are two options available under the column heading, and you should only select one option: 1) Minimum Initial; or 2) Fill.

Minimum Initial temperature (IT) is the lowest initial temperature permitted in the scheduled process. IT is the average temperature of the contents of the coldest container

to be processed at the time the thermal process cycle begins. This may be calculated by agitating/shaking the filled, sealed container to mix the contents before obtaining this value.

Only select Fill Temperature if you selected Hot Fill and Hold as a process mode in Section G. Fill Temperature is the temperature at the end of the hold time for a Hot Fill and Hold process mode.

Enter the value in degrees Fahrenheit using a maximum of three digits prior to the decimal point and one digit after the decimal point.

4. Column 4. Process Time

There are three options available under the column heading, and you should only select one option: 1) Seconds; 2) Minutes; or 3) Hours. If you selected Cold Fill and Hold as your process mode in Section G, enter the process time in units of hours. For all other process modes, select the “Seconds” or “Minutes” option and do not select the “Hours” option.

Enter the duration of the process time based on the option selected above using a maximum of three digits prior to the decimal point and two digits after the decimal point. If the duration is a whole minute, enter the number of minutes and two zeros for the decimal portion.

Examples of how to enter process time:

- If the process time is 15 minutes and 30 seconds, enter 15.50 and select the “Minutes” option
- If the process time is 150 minutes and 0 seconds, enter 150.00 and select the “Minutes” option
- If your process mode is Cold Fill and Hold and the process time is 2 days, enter 48.00 and select the “Hours” option
- If the process time is 45 seconds, enter 45.00 and select the “Seconds” option

5. Column 5. Process Temperature

Enter the temperature of the step in degrees Fahrenheit using a maximum of three digits prior to the decimal point and one digit after the decimal point.

6. Column 6. F value

There are two options available under this column heading: “Fo,” and “Other F.” Select one option, based on the scheduled process.

If you are using a z value of 18 degrees and a reference temperature of 250 degrees Fahrenheit to achieve commercial sterility, select “Fo.” If the F value used is not based on a z value of 18 degrees Fahrenheit and a reference temperature of 250 degrees Fahrenheit, select “Other F”. Enter the reference temperature in degrees Fahrenheit using a maximum of three digits prior to the decimal point and one digit after the decimal point and enter the z value in degrees Fahrenheit using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and one digit after the decimal point.

Enter the number of minutes using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and two digits after the decimal point for each process.

7. Column 7. Thruput (Containers per Minute)

Answer this question if you selected “Sterilmatic” or “Heating Tunnel -- Steam or Water” in Section G of the form.

Enter the number of food containers going through the processing system per minute using a whole number with a maximum of four digits and no decimal point. The value entered should be the maximum number of containers per minute that provides the basis for the filed process time.

8. Column 8. Headspace

Answer this question only if you selected “Batch Agitating Retort” or “Sterilmatic” in Section G of the form.

Select one of the following options: 1) Net, 2) Gross, 3) NA.

Net headspace is the vertical distance between the level of the product (generally the liquid surface) in an upright rigid container and the lowest inside surface of the lid. Gross headspace is the vertical distance between the level of the product (generally the liquid surface) in an upright rigid container and the top edge of the container (the top of the double seam of a can or the top edge of a glass jar).

If you select net or gross headspace, enter in this column the value in inches using one digit prior to the decimal point and four digits after the decimal point. If you enter a zero as the digit prior to the decimal point, you must follow the zero with a decimal value (e.g., 0.125). If you select “NA,” do not enter any numerical values in this column.

9. Column 9a. Reel Speed

Answer this question only if you selected “Batch Agitating Retort” or “Sterilmatic” in Section G of the form.

Enter the reel speed in rotations per minute (rpm) of the agitation that provides the basis for the filed process time and report the value using a maximum of two digits prior to the decimal point and two digits after the decimal point.

10. Column 9b. Reel Diameter

Answer this question only if you selected “Sterilmatic” in Section G of the form.

Enter the diameter of the reel in inches using a whole number with a maximum of three digits and no decimal point.

11. Column 9c. Steps per Turn of the Reel

Answer this question only if you selected “Sterilmatic” in Section G of the form.

Enter the number of containers held in a 360 degree rotation of the reel that provides the basis for the filed process time, using a whole number with a maximum of two digits and no decimal point.

12. Column 9d. Chain / Conveyor Speed

If process time relies on chain or conveyor speed, select one of the available options of: 1) Feet; 2) Carriers; 3) Flights. In this column, enter the value for the speed per minute using a maximum of three digits prior to the decimal point and three digits after the decimal point.

13. Column 9e. Cooker Capacity

Answer this question only if you selected “Sterilmatic” in Section G of the form.

Enter the maximum number of containers that the cooker shell holds that provides the basis for the filed process time, using a whole number with a maximum of four digits and no decimal point. Do not include infeed or discharge valves.

14. Column 9f. Frequency Strokes per Minute (Oscillation Agitating ONLY)

Answer this question only if you selected “Batch Agitating Retort” in Section G of the form and the agitating is by oscillation.

Enter the strokes per minute using a maximum of three digits prior to the decimal point and two digits after the decimal point.

15. Column 10. Maximum Weight

There are two options available under this column heading: “Fill” and “NA.” Select one option.

If “Fill” is selected, the maximum fill weight does not include packing liquid. Record the maximum fill weight before processing. If this option is selected, enter the maximum fill weight in ounces using a maximum of three digits prior to the decimal point and two digits after the decimal point.

If the process authority determines this is not critical to the process, select “NA” under the column header and do not enter any numerical values in this column.

16. Column 11. Other

If there are any other critical factors whose values have been specified by the process source as critical to the delivery of the scheduled process, enter them in the column heading and provide the applicable values for each scheduled process. If no additional critical factors have been identified by the process source, leave this column blank.

Example for Other:

Cooling Water Temperature – 100 degrees F.

17. Comments:

Enter any additional information you feel is pertinent to the product and/or schedule process critical factor(s). Comments are optional unless you report multiple forms of the product, multiple packing mediums, or multiple product variations, in which case comments may be required in some circumstances as discussed under section II.A (General Information) in this document.

18. Full Name, Signature, and Date

Print the first and last name of the person authorized to represent the facility, as well as the FCE facility name, state (for US) or province (for foreign countries), and country. The person authorized to represent the facility must sign and date the form and provide the authorized person’s telephone number.

III. How to Contact FDA or Obtain Help

You may contact us:

- By Email at LACF@fda.hhs.gov;
- By telephone at 240-402-2411; and
- By mail at the address immediately below.

Food and Drug Administration
LACF Registration Coordinator (HFS-303)
Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition
5100 Paint Branch Parkway
College Park, Maryland 20740-3835

IV. References

1. [Guidance for Industry: Submitting Form FDA 2541 \(Food Canning Establishment Registration\) and Forms FDA 2541a and FDA 2541c \(Food Process Filing Forms\) to FDA in Electronic or Paper Format](#)
2. [Draft Guidance for Industry: Acidified Foods.](#)
3. [Parameters for Determining Inoculated Pack/Challenge Study Protocols. *Journal of Food Protection*, Vol. 73, No. 1, 2010, Pages 140–202.](#)
4. LACF/AF Precursor Questions

V. Appendix

A. Container Types and Shapes

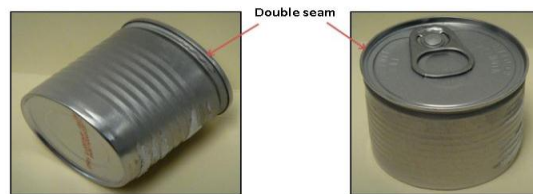


Figure 1 – Cylindrical Shape 2-Piece Aluminum Containers Depicting Double Seams

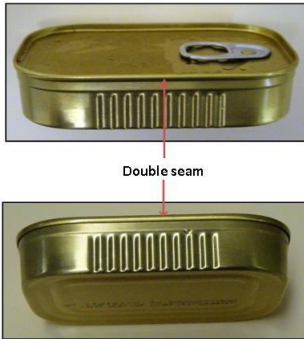


Figure 2 – Low-Profile Rectangular Shape 2-Piece Aluminum Containers

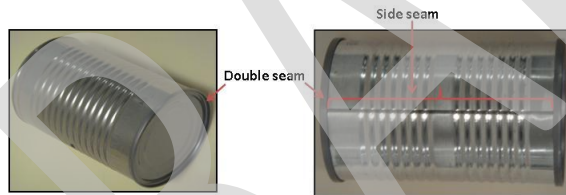


Figure 3 – Cylindrical Shape 3-Piece Steel Containers with a Double Seam and Side Seam



Figure 4 – Cylindrical Shape 2-Piece Steel Containers with a Double Seam



Figure 5 – Flexible Pouch



Figure 6 – Glass Containers



Figure 7 – Semi Rigid Body, Oval Shape Containers with Heat Seal



Figure 8 – Semi Rigid Body, Rectangle Shape Containers

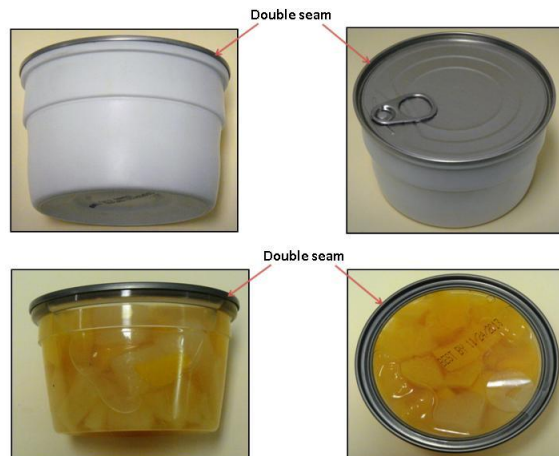


Figure 9 – Semi Rigid Body with an Aluminum Double Seam



Figure 10 – Semi Rigid Body, Cylinder Shape Containers with Induction Weld Seal.

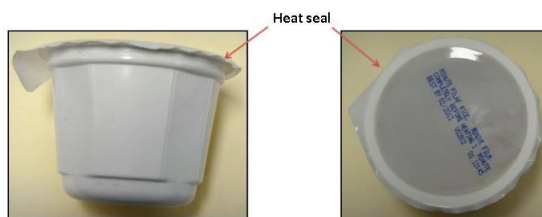


Figure 11 – Semi Rigid Body with Heat Seal

B. Container Dimension Measurements

Container dimension measurements should always be measured from the outside edge of the container. Below, we list different types of materials and descriptions of how to properly measure the container dimensions.

1. Cylindrical Measurement

Measure the diameter from the outside of the double seam on the container. Measure the height from the top of the double seam to the opposing double seam top. If the can is a two piece can, measure from the top of the double seam to the furthest point on the other end. For glass bottles or unusually shaped cylindrical containers, always measure the widest part of the container.

For heat-sealed, semi-rigid containers, do not measure the sealing flange as part of the container dimensions. Only measure from the inner edge of the flange where the seal edge meets the chamber holding the food.

When measuring cylindrical shaped containers, list diameter x height (e.g., 0211 x 0400 for a 2 11/16 inch x 4 inch container).

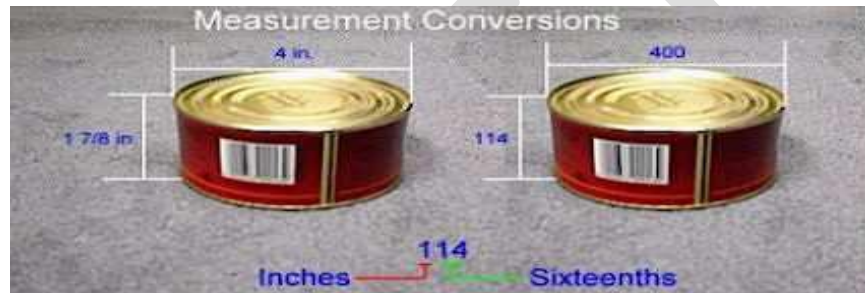


Figure 12 – Measurement of a Cylindrical Shape Container.

When measuring unusually shaped cylindrical containers, always measure the widest part of the container.



Figure 13 – Measurement of an Unusual Shape Cylindrical Container.

2. Oval Shape Measurement

When measuring unusually shaped oval containers, always measure the widest part of the container.



Figure 14 – Measurement of an Oval Shape Container



Figure 15 – Measurement of Outer Edges of Container

3. Rectangular Shape, Rectangular Tray and Low-Profile Measurement

For all rectangular containers (including trays), list length (longest dimension) x width (second longest dimension) x height; for example, list 0405 x 0301 x 0014 for a container that is 4 5/16 inches long, 3 1/16 inches wide, and 14/16 of an inch.

For a rectangular can, measure the length and width from outside of the double seam. When measuring the height of the container, measure from the top of the double seam to the furthest point on the bottom.

For a rectangular pouch, measure from the inner edge of the seams for the length and width. For the height, measure the thickness at the thickest point.

For paper board rectangular containers, measure the length, width, and height from the outside edge of the container.

4. **Rectangular Shape Measurement**

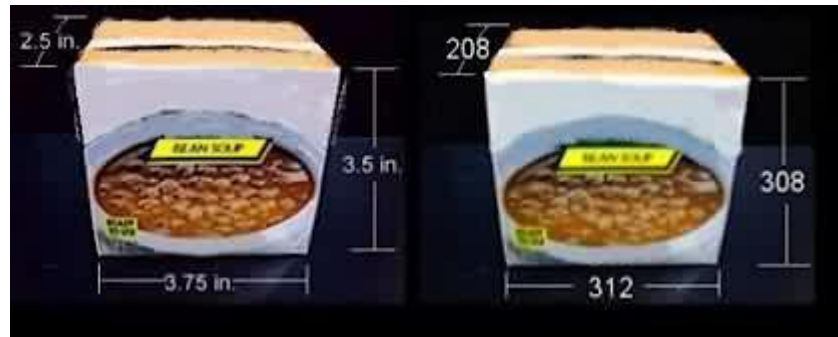


Figure 16 – Measurement of a Rectangular Shape Container

5. **Rectangular Tray Measurement**

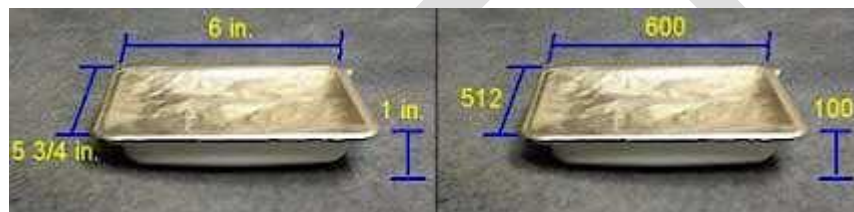


Figure 17 – Measurement of a Rectangular Tray Shape Container

6. **Low-Profile Measurement**



Figure 18 – Measurement of a Low-Profile Container